

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

WILLIAM J. BROWN, Editor.
INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST 15, 1850.

The Election.

We have obtained a signal and most glorious triumph in the late elections in Indiana, when we consider that the whole efforts of the whig work-ers were devoted to success in the Legislature. The editor of the Journal was confident of a majority in the House of Representatives, and we confess that we were alarmed for the result, knowing the means that were resorted to, to accomplish our defeat. Our efforts to arouse the democracy were ridiculed and set down as labor lost.

There was much involved in our success in the late elections, and although in some counties the eyes of the people were blinded by sophistry, yet the real democracy of the State nobly came to the rescue, and the plans of the whigs being exposed, recoiled upon their own heads.

As a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, we must claim some credit to our body, for the prompt and decided manner in which we recommended full tickets, in all the counties, both for the Convention and the Legislature. The democracy in nearly all the counties, acted on our suggestions. They met the enemy in open fight, even where the odds were greatly against us, and much of our gain, in the Legislature, is in counties heretofore whig. Indiana has always been a democratic State, and the whigs have only succeeded, when democrats were asleep at their posts. The result of this election proves most conclusively, that an open and manly fight is always the best. So the Central Committee considered—so they recommended, and the result is before us. Democracy, when fairly in the field, is stronger than all combinations.

Worthy of Imitation.

Within the last few weeks twenty additional subscribers have been added to our list from Leesville, Lawrence county. With very little effort, the same gratifying result, to us, might take place at almost every Post Office in the State. We have assurances of aid from all parts of Indiana, and subscribers are pouring in from all quarters. What pleases us most is the fact, that our paper pleases the great body of the people of Indiana, more than the mere politician whose watchword is expediency and not principle. We intend to stand square up to the time-honored principles of the Democratic party, and if we ever depart from them, we have only to be convinced of our duty to make the correction. The present abolition organ, at Centerville, a few weeks since found fault with the Sentinel because it opposed Northern fanatics and Southern disunionists, now acting in concert at Washington, and published a notice to the faithful that there was a necessity for a State organ at Indianapolis. As Elwood Fisher's services can soon be dispensed with at Washington, we would recommend that he be brought back to Indiana to represent, as one of its editors, the disunionists of the South, in conjunction with the editor already appointed.

New Christian Church.

We have been shown the drawing of a building for the Christian Church of Indianapolis, just adopted by that denomination, executed by E. May, of this city, which is highly creditable to him as an architect. It is in the Gothic and Norman styles, and will present, when finished, a very beautiful appearance. The building is to be 45 by 70 feet—one story high—the height of the steeple to be 34 feet with a tower 72 feet high from the water table. The tower is to be built of brick throughout, and is designed for a chime of bells with the necessary machinery for ringing. The young architect, Mr. May, has resided the greater portion of his life in this city, and is worthy of encouragement. Indianapolis can claim amongst her citizens artists and mechanics of the highest order, and those two who have learned their professions in this city. We are really afraid, that ere long, with our railroads, manufactories, artists and mechanics, we will get proud.

President's Message in Relation to New Mexico.

We publish in our paper of to-day, the Message of President Fillmore in relation to the Texas boundary and the difficulty between Texas and New Mexico. The message is clear and explicit. It assumes, that as the United States is now in possession of the Territory, and the Executive Department of the Government possessing no authority to interfere with questions of boundary, the President feels bound to maintain the possession as he finds it. This same sentiment was expressed in still more decided language, by Mr. Clay, a few days since. But on the other hand, the President recommends Congress, by prompt legislation, to establish the boundary of Texas and settle definitely the vexed and aggravating questions, growing out of our territorial acquisitions. We recommend the message to the careful perusal of our readers. It is well written, and was no doubt conceived in a patriotic spirit, with a view to the peace and harmony of the country.

The National Era.

The abolition paper published at Washington, speaking of the Sentinel, says: "Its servile tone, we are pleased to say, is quite offensive to many sterling democrats in Indiana." To prove this, the editor quotes from his Logansport correspondent, who we understand is John W. Wright, a renegade democrat, who was the regular free soil, abolition candidate for Lieutenant Governor, in opposition to the gallant Col. Lane, and received about three thousand votes out of the one hundred and forty thousand polled in the State. We are thankful for small favors, and under that head we class the opposition of such men as John W. Wright, and the twaddling editor of the Era. Wright, this year, united with the whigs in support of Wickersham, for Delegate, and D. D. Pratt, for Representative.

Marion County.

By another year, Marion county will have the largest number of voters, of any County in the State. Old Wayne, heretofore the most populous county, only gave 60 votes more than Marion, at the late election. Our city vote was not by any means a full one, in consequence of the few cases of cholera that took place just before the election, which deterred some of our country friends from coming to the city. We are also informed by one of the candidates, that in his own township in the country, some twenty or thirty voters, were absent from the polls.

Treasurer of Marion County.

We are informed that a mistake has been discovered at the Warren township poll of two votes in favor of J. M. Talbott, and that the matter will be referred to the county board for adjudication. Two additional votes in favor of Talbott will elect him by one vote. There has been quite an interesting time between the two candidates.

Refused a Seat.

We are sorry to see that three members of Congress from the free State of Indiana, have enrolled their names and votes against the right of Mr. Smith taking a seat in the House as a Representative of New Mexico. Their names are Wm. J. Brown, Cyrus L. Dunham and Willis A. Gorman. We sincerely hope these gentlemen will be remembered by their constituents. Twenty-two other members also from free States were leagued and voted with the South against New Mexico having a representation in the American Congress. Why? Because New Mexico wishes to have nothing to do with Negroes, and these free men, falsely assuming to represent free States, uncoursed by the stain of slavery, are in favor of extending the chains over the growth and prosperity of that free and independent people. It is strange that they should have so much dislike to freedom—members they are from free States. Yet by their acts we must judge them; and a just decision of their constituents would doom them to a residence in slave territory, beneath the smiles of the Institution they wish to extend, and which they so devoutly worship.

The above paragraph is from the Western Commercial, Aurora, Ind. A paper professing to be neutral in politics and religion; but which in truth is sailing under the black and piratical flag of Abolition. The editor is one of those small souled fanatics, who can see no reason for any movement in Congress unless it is in some way or other connected with niggers. A greater tissue of assumption, ignorance and falsehood was never crowded into so short an article. The truth is, slavery had nothing to do with the question—but law, precedent and the Constitution had. The report of the majority of the committee was made by Mr. Strong, of Pennsylvania, a gentleman known to entertain strong free soil views, long before it was known that New Mexico intended to form a State Government, or what were the views of the people on the subject of slavery. The law of Congress of 1819, provides, "that every Territory of the United States, in which there is a temporary Government," shall be entitled to a delegate who shall be elected for the same term, and in the same manner, as members of Congress; and such delegate shall be entitled to all the privileges of a member, except the right of voting. Now, New Mexico was no Territory of the United States. There was no temporary government organized, and no delegate has ever been admitted without these requisites.

When Wisconsin was admitted into the Union, the boundaries of the State left a large portion of what had been originally Wisconsin Territory, without her State limits, and from that portion where the Territorial organization still continued, Mr. Sibley was admitted as a delegate, until Minnesota was organized.

In the second place, Hugh N. Smith was not elected by the people. A self-constituted convention, composed of seventeen persons, met in Santa Fe, and agreed to send an agent to represent them at Washington. Nine out of the seventeen voted for Smith, who was a whig, and eight voted for some other person who was a democrat. He was elected for no particular period, and for no other purpose than to use his influence to secure either a Territorial or State Government.

A similar agent was sent, two years ago, from Oregon, in the person of Mr. Meek. He was paid his expenses; but he never claimed to be entitled to a seat upon the floor of Congress, with the privileges of a delegate; to engage in debate, introduce bills and resolutions, and perform any and all acts which a member of Congress might do, except to vote. He was a more modest man than Mr. Smith.

We again say, that in our opinion, from reading the debates as well as the reports, slavery had nothing to do with the question. It had no bearing on it. Whilst we say this much, we have no censure to cast upon other members of Congress from Indiana, who voted differently from Messrs. Dunham, Brown and Gorman. They doubtless had their reasons, and we will not call them in question, much less impugn their motives.

When New Mexico is organized, as a Territory, and Mr. Smith presents a certificate of an election, as a delegate, by the people, he will be admitted; and until that is done in our opinion he should not be. We like a plain, frank man, and we would advise this abolition editor, in future, to doff his neutrality, and hoist his ebony standard, that the world may know what he is, and where he is.

Exceptions have been taken, by several whig editors, to a remark of ours, that we wished a majority in the Convention, because we desired a good Democratic Constitution, worthy of the age, and worthy of the Democratic State of Indiana. The first result being accomplished, by a decided democratic majority in the Convention, we hope to see the second, after a full and fair investigation. And we are pleased to know, that some of the ablest men, belonging to the whig party, in the State, are members of the Convention; and we will also be greatly deceived, if some of these do not unite in making a good Democratic Constitution.

As an Indian we are proud of the men selected to alter and amend our Constitution—showing that the people have not been unmindful of the high duty that is to be performed. We have talents, age and experience, and both political parties represented by their best men. We predict, that constituted as the Convention is, party lines will be scarcely visible in the Convention, and that the result of its labors will be, a good Democratic Constitution, worthy of the age and worthy of the Democratic State of Indiana; and with this the people will be well satisfied.

In the late canvass, we alluded to the attempt made by the whigs in the Elkhart District to succeed, by taking advantage of local divisions, and assumed the ground, that the principles of our party out-weighted other considerations. The Journal instantly condemned our position; but now it jumps Jim Crow, because the election in Jefferson county turned upon a question different from a political one, and takes occasion to give the whigs a caudle lecture. It is a very easy matter for the editor of the Journal to change his position in reference to the controlling influence of local questions, when it affects his party interest instead of ours.

The editor of the Journal found great fault with us for urging young democrats not to vote for Coburn, because there were principles involved, which would forbid his election, much as they might wish to accommodate him personally. But, at the same time, a letter was written from the Whig Central Committee, of which Mr. DeForest is chairman, and published in the Madison Banner the Saturday before the election, claiming the House for the whigs, and urging the whigs of Jefferson to defeat Chapman in order to secure the election of a United States Senator.

Shelbyville.

The Shelbyville "Volunteer" of the 9th inst. says: "The health of our town is greatly improved; indeed it is now about as good as it is generally at this season of the year. Business is again becoming quite brisk, and the former healthy condition of things is being rapidly restored."

We acknowledge the reception of documents from Mr. Seward of New York, and other members of Congress.

Clean Over.

In an obscure corner of the last Indiana Journal, we find the following editorial, fully endorsing the principles of the compromise bill. The editor says: "We do not believe there is a single State in the Union, with the exception perhaps of South Carolina, where the great mass of the people are not heartily and earnestly in favor of the compromise bill, which the Senate has refused to pass." Now, we should have taken the editor by the hand, far more cordially, if he had come out like a man and inserted this sentiment in a more prominent position in his paper. We should have over-looked it altogether had not a friend pointed it out to us. Don't be ashamed of the truth, although you may be suspected of being governed by interested motives. The election is over and no abolition votes to gain.

The editor of the Journal, also copies the following notice of a great and harmonious meeting, recently held in Virginia, from the Alexandria Gazette.

A great Union meeting was recently held at New Market, Shenandoah county, Va.—the heart of the "Tenth Legion" of Virginia Democracy. At this meeting, resolutions were passed in favor of the compromise bill, or any other practicable measure having for its object the adjustment of the vexed question which now threatens the stability of the Union, also, denouncing the recent proceedings in South Carolina, having for their object the dissolution of the Union, and also denouncing all ultraists and fanatics, North and South. The spirit of compromise, conciliation, and mutual concession was the ruling spirit which animated the minds of men throughout the whole meeting. The preamble and resolutions were all adopted by a unanimous vote. We believe that if the masses could be collected in almost any county in Virginia, the same feeling as exhibited in Shenandoah would be shown. And yet what is the position of Senators from Virginia? Are they by their course representing the people of the Commonwealth? Are they obeying the public voice in opposing the compromise bill?

St. Joseph County.

The whole whig ticket has been elected in this county, except the Sheriff, who is a Democrat, and was elected by a majority of 37 over his whig opponent.

We have sincerely deplored the existence of the divisions in Elkhart, and one or two other counties in the North; but the balance of that portion of the State have nobly come to the rescue. In no election at the North, do we more rejoice, than that of Hugh Miller, for Senatorial Delegate in St. Joseph, Marshall, Fulton and Stark, which, in our last, we reported in favor of his opponent Mr. Tutt. The election of our old friend, Benjamin Henton, for Senator for Miami and Wabash, reported in our last, in favor of Mr. Cole, is indeed a triumph for the Democracy.

We copy the following extracts from the South Bend Register—a most violent Whig paper—in order that our Democratic friends may see how the Whigs triumph over our divisions. Colfax, the sprightly young editor, just elected a member of the Convention, apologizes for the election for Mr. Miller, and gives his version of the result of the election in Elkhart. He says, in relation to his own Senatorial District—St. Joseph having given Tutt 200 majority:

The reported majority for Hugh Miller is 45 in Marshall, 45 in Stark, and 500 in Fulton—electing him by 300 majority. The vote in Fulton County (usually considered Whig) astonishes every one. It was supposed that Miller would receive there from 100 to 150 majority on local grounds, but 500 majority in a County that last year polled barely 900 votes, needs explanation.

Marshall and Fulton.

Wheeler for Delegate, has 400 majority in Marshall and 90 in Fulton, which, with Stark, will make his majority over 500. The report is reported to be correct. 13 in Marshall, and 40 in Fulton, but Patterson, Democrat, has 270 majority in Fulton, and is thus elected by over 360 majority. K. G. Shryock is beaten for Treasurer in Fulton County 55 votes, Democratic Sheriff and Commissioner elected. The result on the County ticket in Marshall, we have not learned.

Elkhart County.

In no County has there been such an over-turning as in Elkhart. The whole Independent ticket has been elected, a part of it by overwhelming majorities. J. H. DeForest, Whig, carries the county by about 200 majority for Senator, and J. H. Matthews, Whig, by 90 for Senatorial Delegate—ensuring their election as LaGrange County is Whig. Judge Chamberlain is beaten for County Delegate, 100 votes by W. E. Beach, Independent. Milton Mercer, the Independent Democratic candidate for Representative, was denounced by the Groden Democrat in the most scurrilous manner, and held up as "the Whig dandy, patent leather, prunella boot candidate." The people however have rebuked his slanders in electing him with only 350 majority, over Jackson, an old member. Colfax, Whig, is elected Clerk by 40 majority. Hankel, Auditor, by 400. Israel Wyland and Guyinger, Recorder and Treasurer, and D. B. Mather, Whig, Sheriff by 120. We make no political boast over the result. It was achieved by a spontaneous uprising of the People, regardless of party, and does them the highest honor.

LaPorte County.

Millikan, Whig, and Bradley, Democrat, reported elected Representatives. Judge Niles, Whig, and E. D. Taylor, Democrat, Delegates. Mr. Cathart is defeated.

P. S. By TELEGRAPH. Delegates: Niles majority 62, Taylor's 173. Representatives: Bradley, Democrat, 49, Millikan, Whig, 32. Sheriff: Lawson, Democrat, 29. Treasurer: Lemon, Whig, 267. Assessor: Lewis, Whig, 24.

South Carolina.

Speaking of Mr. Clay, the Charleston Mercury says: His denunciation of Mr. Rhetts, has force only on the supposition that this gentleman contemplates the raising of an insurrection against the Government. We know that he is desirous of no such thing. The only dissolution of the Union that Mr. Rhetts, or any other Southern man, contemplates the possibility of, is through the action of the States in their sovereign. The question that will then be raised for the citizens, is not whether he will rebel against the Federal Government, but whether he will refuse obedience to his own lawful sovereign.

In relation to the admission of California, it holds the following language: We believe that the admission of California will meet with a resistance too strong and determined to overcome, and that the true Representatives of the South, backed by the great tide of public opinion, will take a position from which they can be neither lured by snares, nor driven by force.

Missouri Elections.

The St. Louis Union, of Friday last, says, that Darby, the Whig candidate for Congress in that District, is elected by a thousand majority. The editor declines giving an opinion as to the other Districts until he can give the full returns. He says: "As far as appearances yet go, we regret to say, that there is reason to fear that the Whigs will have a majority in the next Legislature."

North Carolina.

The last Washington Union says, the democrats have carried the Governor, and in all probability the Legislature. So far as the returns have been received, they have gained six members of the Legislature, and Mr. Reid has a majority of about 2,700.

Mr. HOWARD, one of the Representatives from Texas, immediately after the reading of the President's message, on the boundary question, said: "As one of the Representatives of Texas, I never will vote, without positive instructions, to cede any portion of her territory, while the sword is thus pointed at her throat. By no vote of mine, sir, is the State to be coerced and overruled into a transfer of her territory and civil jurisdiction." The Texas Senators, it will be perceived, voted for the bill.

We are pleased to learn by the last Ohio Statesman that the cholera has ceased its ravages at Columbus.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 5, 1850.

In my last I told you of the defeat of the Compromise. It was a consummation brought about by a most singular, and, in some respects, a most unholy combination. Good men, every where, who desire the peace and quiet of the country, and the preservation of the Union, lament the result. Mr. Clay, broken down in body and spirit, has left the city and gone to Newport for the purpose of enjoying the sea air and bathing.

The bill for the Territorial Government of Utah has gone to the House, and will be acted upon next week. This is a matter of no moment, as the people in that Territory are Mormons—Later Day Saints, who act through their prophet, by revelation direct from Heaven, which is "a law higher than the Constitution."

Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, will, on Monday, introduce a bill for the settlement of the Texas boundary, which I am told will pass the Senate. It will pass the House in a short time unless defeated by "the friends of freedom," as the abolitionists call themselves. John Pope, of Kentucky, once said that the Yankees when they desired to perpetrate any rascality, always did it "in the name of the Lord." So these fanatical abolitionists are urging their disunion schemes in the name of freedom.

If the question can be settled this Congress, like Othello, their occupation will be gone, and they will dwindle down into a miserable faction. Indications are now that they will unite with the Seward faction in New York. Poor Seward is a doomed man. All the hopes of political aggrandizement, which were budding and swelling thick around him, were buried in the tomb with Gen. Taylor. His sun set with the going down of the Galphin Cabinet.

Fillmore has withdrawn the name of Levi Allen, the Seward Collector at Buffalo. Allen would have been rejected by the Senate, but his appointment in the first instance was a triumph of Seward over Fillmore in his own city. And now the latter withdraws his nomination, to show his political enemy "that some things may be done as well as others," and that, as President, he means to wipe out the track of Galphinism.

Congress will adjourn as soon as the slavery question is settled, and the appropriation bills are passed—say early in September. It would, however, in my opinion, be dangerous to fix a day of adjournment: the ultras would then be notified how long they would have to stave off business, and would act accordingly.

The people, in my opinion, are not as much excited as Congress; but should an adjournment take place without any definite action on these vexed questions, the hot heads that are boiling and hissing like steam engines, would, when they had a fair field among their own people, kindle on every hill in the South the beacon fires of disunion. They would tell their constituents of invaded rights and northern aggressions, which they never dreamed of, and they would come back here next winter more inexorable in their demands than ever. The breach would be widened and conciliation more difficult.

The Nashville Convention did great harm. In effect the Hartford Convention was a small and unimportant town meeting, compared with it for evil. The latter produced universal indignation; the result injured no one except the actors, who were consigned to infamy. But the former enabled Mr. Rhetts, and his co-workers in treason, to make a *sine qua non* which they knew, in advance, could not be obtained; an ultimatum that was impossible—giving them a pretext for raising the standard of rebellion and disunion.

The defeat of the compromise drew out some remarkable speeches. One from Mr. Clay, which was again applauded by the galleries; and one from Gen. Foote, who read the doom of southern traitors. He read large extracts from Gen. Jackson's Proclamation, for the benefit of South Carolina, and rail-culled that flutulent effort of Col. Chesnut. But the most pointed speech was made by Mr. Badger of North Carolina, who declared that the State, let what would come, would adhere to the Union; but he was severe on the Northern agitators and free-soilers, and told his Whig brethren plainly, if they desired his aid, they must abandon their "Wilnot" and become more national in their views. Clouds are breaking away and the threatened storm, I hope, will be averted.

XAVIER.

Mr. Pearce's Bill for the settlement of the Texas Boundary.

The following are the provisions of Mr. Pearce's bill, which has just passed the Senate by a majority of ten votes:

Be it enacted, &c. That the following propositions shall be, and the same hereby are, offered to the State of Texas, which when agreed to by the said State in an act passed by the General Assembly shall be binding and obligatory on the United States and upon the said State of Texas: *Provided*, That said agreement by the said General Assembly shall be given on or before the 1st December, 1850.

First. That the State of Texas shall agree that her boundary on the north shall commence at the point at which the meridian of 100 degrees west Greenwich is intersected by the parallel of 36 degrees and 30 minutes north latitude, and shall run from said point due west to the meridian of 103 degrees west from Greenwich; thence her boundary shall run due south to the 32d degree of north latitude; thence on the said parallel of 32 degrees of north latitude to the Rio Bravo del Norte; and thence with the channel of said river to the Gulf of Mexico.

Second. That the State of Texas cedes to the United States all her territory exterior to her limits and boundaries, which she agrees to establish by the first article of this agreement.

Third. That the State of Texas relinquishes all claim upon the United States for liability of the debts of Texas, and for compensation or indemnity for the surrender to the United States of her ships, forts, arsenals, custom house revenue, arms and munitions of war, and public buildings, with their sites, which became the property of the United States at the time of the annexation.

Fourth. The United States, in consideration of said reduction of boundaries, cession of territory, and relinquishment of claims, will pay to the State of Texas the sum of ten millions of dollars in a stock bearing five per cent. interest, and redeemable at the end of fourteen years, the interest payable half-yearly at the treasury of the United States.

Fifth. Immediately after the President of the United States shall have been furnished with an authentic copy of the act of the General Assembly of Texas, accepting these propositions, he shall cause the stock to be issued in favor of the State of Texas, as provided for in the fifth article of this agreement.

Sixth. That the millions of said stock shall not be issued until the creditors of the said State, holding bonds of Texas, for which duties on imports were specially pledged, shall first file at the treasury of the United States releases of claims against the United States for or on account of said bonds.

No deaths from cholera, in this city, during the present week. On the 9th inst. the board of health report only two deaths from cholera at St. Louis.

It is stated that the Shelbyville and Rushville Railroad will be open for the transportation of freight and passengers in two weeks, there being only a mile of the track to lay with the iron rail.

WHAT NATION IS QUEEN OF THE OCEAN?—The London correspondent of the New York Herald, states that the Commercial tonnage of the United States, is 20,000 more than that of England, the former being 2,150,000 tons, and the latter 2,130,000 tons. If this be true, we are of course the first commercial nation in the world.

Indiana Legislature—Session 1850-'51.

SENATE.

Counties.	Names.	D.	W.
Bartholomew, &c.,	W. Herrod,	1	1
Benton, &c.,	W. G. Montgomery,	1	1
Blackford, Jay, &c.,	J. Brough,	1	1
Boone, &c.,	William Garver,	1	1
Brown, &c.,	T. M. Adams,	1	1
Carroll, &c.,	G. B. Walker,	1	1
Cass, Howard, &c.,	J. M. Hanna,	1	1
Clay, Sullivan, &c.,	J. P. Millikin,	1	1
Dearborn,	J. Morgan,	1	1
Decatur,	R. J. Dawson,	1	1
DeKalb, Steuben, &c.,	J. S. Backus,	1	1
Delaware and Grant,	J. S. Reid,	1	1
Fayette and Union,	J. B. Winsteadley,	1	1
Floyd,	R. W. Lyon,	1	1
Franklin,	Geo. Berry,	1	1
Hamilton,	Norman Elder,	1	1
Harrison,	W. A. Porter,	1	1
Hendricks, &c.,	J. S. Harvey,	1	1
Huntington, &c.,	Geo. Evans,	1	1
Indianapolis,	H. Day,	1	1
Jefferson,	E. English,	1	1
Johnson,	F. Hardin,	1	1
Knox,	A. T. Ellis,	1	1
Lake, Porter, &c.,	Dr. Teagarden,	1	1
Madison, &c.,	J. Allen,	1	1
Marion,	W. P. Dole,	1	1
Montgomery,	C. C. Smith,	1	1
Ohio, &c.,	A. D. Hancock,	1	1
Parke, &c.,	J. M. Stearns,	1	1
Shelby, &c.,	J. W. Odell,	1	1
Tippecanoe,	—	21	12

SENATORS ELECTED 1850.

Counties.	Names.	D.	W.
Allen, &c.,	S. S. Mickle,	1	1
Clark,	S. S. Athon,	1	1
Crawford and Orange,	Houston Miller,	1	1
Daviess and Martin,	W. E. Niblack,	1	1
Dubois,	J. H. DeForest,	1	1
Elkhart, &c.,	J. J. Alexander,	1	1
Greene and Owen,	John Hunt,	1	1
Hancock, &c.,	J. G. Marshall,	1	1
Harrison,	G. G. Dunn,	1	1
Lawrence,	Benjamin Henton,	1	1
Miami and Wabash,	A. M. Delevan,	1	1
Morgan,	E. R. James,	1	1
Posky, &c.,	Hiram Knowlton,	1	1
Ripley,	R. D. Logan,	1	1
Ross,	J. A. Cravens,	1	1
Washington,	D. P. Holloway,	1	1
Wayne,	—	11	5

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Counties.	Names.	D.
Adams and Wells,	B. M. Elkins,	
Allen,	O. Bird,	
Bartholomew,	T. E. Esses,	
Benton, White, &c.,	Collin McKinney,	
Blackford and Jay,	J. M. Cowan,	
Boone,	J. H. Nelson,	
Brown,	H. M. Marvin,	
Carroll,	— Watson,	
Cass and Howard,	— Thompson,	
Clarke,	D. D. Pratt,	
Clay,	George Swartz,	
Clinton and Tipton,	Thomas Carr,	
Crawford,	D. E. Williamson,	
Daviess and Martin,	J. S. McClelland,	
Dearborn,	N. J. Jackson,	
Decatur,	N. Pockenpaugh,	
DeKalb and Steuben,	B. Goodwin,	
Dubois,	John B. Clark,	
Elkhart,	E. Dumont,	
Fayette,	Robert H. Crawford,	
Floyd,	John Sizer,	
Franklin,	DeKalb and Steuben,	
Grant,	M. Thomas,	
Greene,	Milton Mercer,	
Hamilton,	John V. Lindsey,	
Hancock,	Charles Stone,	
Harrison,	A. F. Willard,	
Hendricks,	W. K. Marquess,	
Henry,	A. J. Ross,	
Huntington and W.	E. Withers,	
Jackson,	Wm. M. Patterson,	
Jefferson,	Joseph Morrow,	
Jennings,	Andrew Humphreys,	
Johnson,	W. W. Conner,	
Knox,	— Caylor,	
Kosciusko,	— Simlar,	
Lagrange,	Geo. Fleeco,	
Lake and Porter,	B. Hubbard,	
Laporte,	R. Jordan,	
Lawrence,	Henry Swihart,	
Madison,	J. R. Hamilton,	
Marion,	J. W. Chapman,	
Miami,	H. Watts,	
Montgomery,	B. Phillips,	
Morgan,	G. Hicks,	
Noble,	James Thorn,	
Ohio and Switzerland,	Benjamin Blue,	
Orange,	W. M. Harrison,	
Owen,	Wm. Millikan,	
Parke,	James Bradley,	
Perry,	George Isom,	
Pike,	W. Crim,	
Posey,	J. Colburn,	
Putnam,	B. Morgan,	
Randolph,	P. Hoshrook,	
Ripley,	— Donaldson,	
Rush,	L. Gentry,	
Scott,	T. Harris,	
Shelby,	R. W. McMakin,	
Spencer,	W. P. Hammond,	
St. Joseph,	Thomas Armstrong,	
Sullivan,	J. W. Rice,	
	William Franklin,	
	— Houghman,	
	— Robbins,	
	J. Hanson,	
	McCarthy,	
	— E. Lank,	
	L. Shook,	
	Davis Riley,	
	Henry Haywood,	
	G. W. Brown,	
	John Walls,	
	John Reynolds,	
	J. H. Wilson,	
	— Harrison,	